

Claims:

1. A process for making an antimicrobial, absorbent material including the steps of submerging a hydrophilic polyurethane sponge into a solution of disinfectant dye capable of being bound to the sponge to varying degrees; squeezing the entrained air bubbles out of the voids while submerged to maximize solution and dye incorporation; and drying the sponge to form an antimicrobial absorbent pad.
2. The process in Claim 1, wherein of excess of non-bound dye is left in the sponge, which is then dried to provide a delivery system for non-bound, free dye to an open wound.
3. The process in Claim 1, wherein the disinfectant dye is dissolved into water a 15:1 water to glycerin mixed solvent.
4. The process in Claim 1, wherein the disinfectant dye is selected from the group consisting of gentian violet, brilliant green, malachite green, methyl blue, methylene blue, acridine orange, acridine yellow, quinacrine, trypan blue, and trypan red.
5. The process in Claim 1, wherein the disinfectant dye comprises a mixture of gentian violet, glycerin and water.
6. The process in claim 5, wherein said mixture is comprised of eight drops of gentian violet of one-percent strength,
7. The process in Claim 1, wherein said sponge with bound dye is provided with a transparent backing film bonded to the sponge with a pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA) with water-impervious polyethylene for "bedsore" sheeting.
8. A medical pad including medicaments for treating,

protecting and healing wounds, said pad being in the form of a foam sponge material constructed from polyurethane and having hydrophilic properties, said pad having been treated with a solution comprised of a medicament, and a solvent therefor.

9. A medical pad as defined in claim 8 wherein said medicament is comprised of gentian violet having a strength in the range of 1 to 3 percent.

10. A medical pad as defined in claim 9 wherein said pad has been exposed to a solution of said gentian violet, glycerin and water.